

**COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS OF THE NATIONAL AGRARIAN OPERATION PROGRAM (PRONA) BY FULL SYSTEMIC LAND REGISTRATION (PTSL) ALESIPITTO VILLAGE, MA'RANG DISTRICT, PANKEP REGENCY**

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**Abstract**

**Article Info**

Received: 01/08/2022

Revised: 28/08/2022

Accepted: 30/08/2022

This study was to determine the community's perception of the National Agrarian Project Program (PRONA) by the complete systematic land registration (PTSL) in Alesipitto Village and the factors that influence it. The purpose of the study was to determine the public's perception of the national agrarian program by complete systematic land registration in Alesipitto Village, Ma'rang District, Pangkep Regency. The research method used is a quantitative method. The sampling technique used accidental sampling with a total of 50 samples of respondents. Data processing carried out by researchers using the SPSS Version 20 program. The results of measuring public perceptions of PRONA by PTSL registration in Alesipitto Village according to respondents' responses have gone well with the percentage value of community perceptions about the program Prona by 72%.

Keywords: Pragmatic, Semiotics, Connotative, Myth. Billboard advertisement

**1. INTRODUCTION**

In Indonesia, land is often the object of disputes and disputes between communities. As an example of community activities that result in conflicts related to land, namely buying and selling land or land that is used as collateral in a financial institution in the form of a bank. So that in the end the heirs become involved in the problems that occur. This resulted in many communities or parties proving their rights to the land. Thus, it is necessary to clarify the certainty of the right to ownership of a land. The legal basis for land rights is regulated in Article 4 paragraph (1) of the Basic Agrarian Law, reads: "Based on the right to control from the state over land as explained in Article 2, it is determined that there are various rights to the surface of the earth, called land, which can be given to and owned by the community, either alone or jointly, as well as other communities and agencies. law".

In order to get a guarantee of legal clarity and clarity of land rights, the community can register the land and obtain a certificate of registered land rights. One of the functions of land rights certificates is as a strong proof of ownership of land rights. Land registration for the first time is carried out through systematic registration and sporadic land registration. Systematic land registration is carried out on the idea of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia based on a long-term work plan and a sustainable annual plan. In its implementation, land registration is systematically carried out in areas designated by the Minister. Meanwhile, sporadic land registration is carried out at the request of the interested party, namely the party entitled to the object of the land registration concerned.

The implementation of land registration obtains two kinds of data, namely physical data and juridical data. Physical data, namely information about the location, boundaries, and area of the land parcel of the apartment unit that has been registered, including information about the existence of a building or part of the building that is above it. While juridical data, namely information regarding the legal status of the land and the registered housing unit, land rights holders and other parties and other burdens imposed on them.

The implementation of the National Agrarian Operations Project or often abbreviated as Prona, which is in the form of mass land certification and the resolution of strategic land disputes. Program Land registration through Prona is targeted at all levels of society, especially for the economically disadvantaged groups. Prona is land registration for the first time that is carried out systematically, where registration for certainty of rights to land parcels is carried out en masse and is one example of land registration that receives subsidies from the government. In carrying out land



registration, the government has not been able to waive all land registration fees that are the obligations of land registration applicants, due to limited funds owned by the government.

The implementation of the PRONA program is carried out in all regencies/municipalities throughout Indonesia and is determined in groups. Prona responsibilities are given by the respective regional heads who will later be accountable to the Director General of Agrarian Affairs. In principle, activities in the National Agrarian Operations Project (PRONA) consist of registration of land rights and strategic dispute resolution.

With the implementation of the National Agrarian Operations Project (PRONA) in Alesipitto Village which has the aim of providing legal certainty to lands and resolving land disputes of a strategic nature to the people of Alesipitto Village by specializing in weak economic groups, as stated above. Therefore, the authors are interested in researching further about the perception of the National Agrarian Operations Project (PRONA) in the village.

### **1. Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL)**

According to FX Sumarja (2010: 40) Land registration is a series of activities carried out by the Government on an ongoing and regular basis including the collection, processing, bookkeeping and presentation and maintenance of physical data and juridical data, in the form of maps and lists, regarding land parcels. and apartment units, including the provision of certificates as proof of their rights for parcels of land that already have rights and Ownership Rights to Flats Units and certain rights that encumber them. length and width.

### **2. National Agrarian Program (PRONA)**

According to AP. Parlindungan (2014: 36) that Prona is an activity organized by the government in the land sector in general and in the field of land registration in particular, which takes the form of mass land disputes and the resolution of strategic land disputes.

Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning / Head of the National Land Agency Number 4 of 2015 concerning the National Agrarian Program, in Article 1 states that the National Agrarian Program (Prona) is a series of mass land certification activities, in a village or sub-district administrative area or other designations or parts thereof. The implementation of Prona refers to Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Regulations on Agrarian Principles, Article 19 is explained to ensure legal certainty for the Government that land registration is carried out throughout the territory of the State of Indonesia.

The National Agrarian Program (Prona), formerly known as the National Agrarian Operational Project, has become one of the land development programs that has received positive responses from the wider community. This is because the purpose of implementing Prona is to provide land registration services for the first time with a simple, easy, fast, and inexpensive process in the context of accelerating land registration throughout Indonesia to ensure legal certainty of land rights through the provision of land certificates, especially for economically weak groups of people.

The implementation of the National Agrarian Program (Prona) is one of the programs financed by the Government through the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) with the aim of providing certainty of land rights to the community by mass certification of plots of land that have been owned or owned by the economically weak community. (Wulan, 2014:38). By paying close attention to the applicable conditions, the implementation of the granting of property rights to land can be carried out based on the applicable laws and regulations.

The product of the National Agrarian Program (Prona) is in the form of a land certificate. Certificate is a certificate of proof of rights as referred to in Article 19 paragraph (2) letter c of the Basic Agrarian Law for rights to land, rights to manage, waqf land, property rights to multi-storey housing units and mortgage rights, each of which has been recorded in the book. the land in question. With the issuance of the certificate their legal certainty is guaranteed so that a person can obtain information regarding the plot of land such as what rights he has, how wide it is, where it is located, whether or not it has been encumbered with mortgage rights and other information. Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning / Head of the National Land Agency Number 4 of 2015 concerning the National Agrarian Program, in Article 1 states that the National Agrarian Program (Prona) is a series of mass land certification activities, in a village or sub-district administration area or other designations or parts thereof. The implementation of Prona refers to Law



Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Regulations on Agrarian Principles, in article 19 it has been explained in order to ensure legal certainty provided by the Government that land registration is carried out throughout the territory of the State of Indonesia.

Alesipitto. Based on this background, the author has the desire to conduct a research entitled: "Community Perceptions of the National Agrarian Operations Project Program (PRONA) by Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) Alesipitto Village, Ma'rang District, Pangkep Regency."

## 2. METHOD

Research on community perceptions of the National Project Program (PRONA) by PTSL Desa Alesipitto uses quantitative methods. Quantitative methods are research methods used to examine certain populations or samples, collect data using a research instrument, analyze quantitative or statistical data with the aim of being able to test hypotheses that have been set by previous researchers (Sugiyono, 2014:23).

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Research Results

In this section, the researcher will present the research results from the data obtained through field research using the research methods that have been stated in the previous chapter. Likewise, the formulation of the problem to be answered is how the community's perception of the National Agrarian Operations Project Program is (PRONA) by Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) Alesipitto Village, Ma'rang Subdistrict, Pangkep Regency and what factors influence community perceptions of the National Agrarian Operations Project Program (PRONA) on Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) Alesipitto Village, Ma' District Pangkep District. Researchers conducted observations, distributed questionnaires, interviews, and documentation to respondents who were used as samples so as to display the results of the study as follows:

1. Public perception of the implementation of the National Agrarian Operations Project (PRONA) program by Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) Alesipitto Village, Ma'rang District, Pangkep Regency In the community's perception of the implementation of the National Agrarian Operations Project (PRONA) by Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) Alesipitto Village, Ma'rang District, Pangkep Regency using several strategies, including the following:

#### a. Program Understanding

One of the strategies in the community's perception of the National Agrarian Operations Project Program (PRONA) by Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) Alesipitto Village, Ma'rang District, Pangkep Regency. The results of data collection show how PTSL in Alesipitto Village understands the program to the community whoin Alesipitto Village, Ma'rang District, Pangkep Regency, as the frequency table below:

Table : Results of distribution of respondents regarding program understanding  
Program Understanding

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Cukup Baik	4	8.0	8.0	8.0
Baik	27	54.0	54.0	62.0
Valid SangatBaik	19	38.0	38.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Results of SPSS Data Processing Version 20

ased on the table above, it shows that the respondent's perception of the first strategy is to understand the program to the community. Most of the respondents considered that in understanding the program to the community it was good with an average percentage of 62%.

Based on information from Mr. Abd. Rasyid, one of the residents of Alesipitto Village who is registered as a PRONA participant, said that Alesipitto Village PTSL had explained well so that participants understood the Prona procedure.

b. Right on target

Right on target, namely the satisfaction obtained by Prona participants and Prona can reach the program targets. The results of data collection show how PTSL in Alesipitto Village on duty can reach Prona targets by prioritizing justice in Alesipitto Village. Ma'rang District, Pangkep Regency, as shown in the frequency table below:

Table 5: Results of the distribution of respondents about right on target Right on target

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Kurang Baik	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Cukup Bak	3	6.0	6.0	8.0
Valid Baik	34	68.0	68.0	76.0
Sangat Baik	12	24.0	24.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Results of SPSS Data Processing Version 20

Based on the table above, it shows that the respondent's perception of the second strategy is right on target. Most of the respondents considered that improving performance was good with an average percentage of 76%.

2. Factors Affecting Public Perception of the Implementation of the PRONA Program by PTSL Alesipitto Village

There are several factors in the implementation of the Prona program by Complete Systematic Land Registrants (PTSL) Alesipitto Village, Ma'rang District, Pangkep Regency, namely:

a. Target Accuracy

The accuracy of the intended target is related to the extent to which the influence of program participants is right with the predetermined targets in the PRONA program. As the frequency table below:

Table 10. Results of respondents' perceptions of Target Accuracy  
Target Accuracy

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Kurang Berpengaruh	3	6.0	6.0	6.0
Cukup Berpengaruh	17	34.0	34.0	40.0
Valid Berpengaruh	22	44.0	44.0	84.0
Sangat Berpengaruh	8	16.0	16.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: SPSS Version 20 Data Processing Results

Based on the table above, it shows that the respondent's perception of the factors that influence the public's perception of the Prona program by PTSL is targeting accuracy. Most of the respondents considered that these factors affect perceptions the community towards the PRONA program by PTSL in Padanglampe Village as many as 22 respondents or with an average of 84% percent.

b. Program Socialization

Program socialization is related to the ability of program organizers to socialize the program so that information regarding program implementation can be conveyed to the public in general and the target program participants in particular. As the frequency table below:

Table 11. Results of distribution of respondents regarding program socialization

Program Socialization				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Cukup Berpengaruh	10	20.0	20.0	20.0
Berpengaruh	25	50.0	50.0	70.0
Valid SangatBerpengaruh	15	30.0	30.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Results of SPSS Data Processing Version 20

Based on the table above, it shows that the respondent's perception of the factors that influence the public's perception of the Prona program by PTSL is the socialization of the program. Most of the respondents gave an assessment that the program socialization factor affected the public's perception of the PRONA program by PTSL in Padanglampe Village, namely as many as 25 respondents or with an average percentage of 70%.

**Discussion**

The Prona program is a program implemented in order to provide land registration services for the first time with a simple, easy, fast, and inexpensive process in the context of accelerating land registration throughout Indonesia to ensure legal certainty of land rights through the provision of land certificates, especially for economic groups. Weak Prona Program is one of the development activitiesland that received a positive response from the community because it can help the community, especially the weak economic group, to be able to make certificates for their land in order to obtain legal certainty.

Basically, the implementation of the Prona Program is one of the programs financed by the Government through the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) with the aim of providing certainty of land rights to the community by mass certification of plots of land owned, especially those of the economically weak group. By taking into account the conditions imposed, the implementation of the granting of property rights can be carried out based on the applicable laws and regulations. So that in the end a land certificate is issued, with the issuance of the certificate their legal certainty is guaranteed so that a person can obtain information regarding the plot of land such as what rights he has, how wide it is, where it is located, whether it has been burdened with mortgage rights or not and information and so on.

The existence of the Prona Program is expected to accelerate the work program launched by the Village Government and the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia to provide stimulation and participation to land rights holders to want to do certificates on their land and try to help resolve strategic land disputes by providing convenience tothe community concerned to take care of other land certificates through Prona.

In accordance with the results of research conducted by researchers on Prona participants, the people of Alesipitto Village, it can be described how the results of the strategies used in the Prona program



through PTSL Alesipitto Village, Ma'rang District, Pangkep Regency and also need to know the factors that influence the Prona program through PTSL Desa Alesipitto.

The Prona Program Strategy by PTSL Alesipitto Village, Ma'rang District, Pangkep Regency, there are several strategies, namely understanding the program, being on target, on time, achieving program goals, and real change. The conclusion that can be seen based on the table of respondents' perceptions of the Prona Program Strategy by PTSL Desa Alesipitto is good, seen from several strategies, namely understanding the program, being on target, on time, achieving program goals, and real changes are considered good.

The factors that influence public perception of the PRONA program by PTSL Alesipitto Village, Ma'rang District, Pangkep Regency are:

1. Target Accuracy

PTSL Alesipitto Village strives for community satisfaction in the PRONA program

2. Program Socialization

PTSL Alesipitto Village conducted program socialization to the community regarding the PRONA Program.

3. Program Objectives

PTSL Alesipitto Village obtained satisfaction with PRONA program services from the community

These three factors affect the public's perception of the PRONA program by PTSL Alesipitto Village, Ma'rang District, Pangkep Regency.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, the researchers concluded that the public perception of the National Agrarian Program (Prona) by the Complete Systematic Land Registry (PTSL) in Alesipitto Village concluded that Implementation of the National Agrarian Operations Project (PRONA) program by Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) Alesipitto Village, Ma'rang District, Pangkep Regency, it can be seen that the program understanding indicator is 62%, on target at 76%, on time is 72%, the achievement of program objectives is 76% and the real change is 74%. These results indicate that the public perception of the Prona program by PTSL in Alesipitto Village is in the good category with a score of 72%. Factors influencing public perception of the implementation of the National Agrarian Operations Project (PRONA) by Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) Alesipitto Village, Ma'rang District, District, namely public perception of target accuracy by 84%, program socialization by 70% , and program objectives of 82%. Based on the conclusions from the research stated above, there are several suggestions that the author would like to convey as follows It is hoped that there will be an increase in socialization from the Regency National Land Agency (BPN) or in this case PTSL in Alesipitto Village regarding the National Agrarian Program (Prona) through pamphlets, installation of banners on roads in strategic locations so that people can find out about the implementation of the program. Prona in Alesiipitto Village. It is hoped that the leadership of the National Land Agency of Pangkep Regency can improve supervision of the implementation of the Prona program through direct supervision of officers in the field when collecting data on prospective participants of the Prona program so that the registered Prona participants are people of weak economic groups who need Prona land certification services.

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